

هنا من الأردن

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية غير حزبية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

Today's Weather

There will be a drop in temperature, with some low clouds. Winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Amman, it will be hazy, with northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Overnight, Daytime. Locations include Amman, Aqaba, Deserts, Jordan Valley.

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 33, Aqaba 39. Sunset tonight: 6:13 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 4:54 a.m.

June 6, Number 1641

AMMAN, SATURDAY APRIL 25, 1981 — JUMADA AL THANI 21, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Compromise found to end Zahle fighting

BEIRUT, April 24 (A.P.) — The Lebanese government today announced a compromise agreement designed to end the latest bout of fighting between the Syrian peacekeeping force and right-wing Lebanese forces.

The agreement deal exclusively with defusing the situation in the eastern Lebanese city of Zahle, ringed by Syrian tanks and crack commando troops since the fighting erupted there on April 1. The agreement came as the latest ceasefire, the 20th this month, arrived overnight sporadic artillery and small arms exchanges around Zahle and along the heavily fortified "Green Line" splitting Beirut into opposing camps. The fighting had spread to the mid-city line immediately after the clashes between the Syrian troops and the right-wing Falangist army militias. The 24 days of clashes left 375 dead and more than 300 wounded, almost all civilians, according to official counts. The official announcement said the Zahle accord provides for the following: 1-- the entry of Lebanese security forces, police and gendarmerie to Zahle. 2-- a ban on the appearance of any private militias in Zahle. 3-- the takeover of control of international highways passing through Zahle by Lebanese security forces. Lebanese officials who did not wish to be identified said the three points were a compromise halfway between the demands put forward by Syria and the rightists. The officials pointed out the agreement makes no mention about withdrawal of the rightist forces from Zahle, as demanded by Syria, and no mention of Syria lifting its 24-day siege of the city. They said the reference in the agreement to the "nonappearance" of local militias signified rightist forces would remain in the town as ordinary civilians, but without going around armed. The agreement also made no mention about the withdrawal of Syrian forces from the hills west of the city. The rightists had been demanding complete Syrian withdrawal from the region.

West calling for delays on S. Africa sanctions

UNITED NATIONS, April 24 (R) — Western members of the security Council pressed African nations today to withhold demands for sanctions against South Africa pending further Namibia (South West Africa) independence talks. The Western countries made their appeal at a closed door meeting here which delayed the scheduled sixth session of the council since debate on the issue began on Tuesday, a Western delegate said. He said no conclusions had been reached and further talks between the two sides were necessary. The United States, Britain and France, each of which has the right of veto, oppose sanctions. During two days of talks which ended in London yesterday, representatives of the three powers and of Canada and West Germany agreed to seek a revised U.N. independence plan for Namibia/SWA to protect minority rights. Although immediate African reaction was hostile to the proposal, the Western side remained hopeful that the Africans would allow more time for further talks. Foreign ministers of the five-member contact group "are to meet on May 4 in Rome." Mr. Hamilton Whyte, the British delegate, appealed to the Africans last night not to press for sanctions. African delegates were reported displeased by an unscheduled statement to the council last night by American delegate Jeanne Kirkpatrick, who has a reputation as a hard-liner towards the third world, was said to have been angered by a stream of denunciations of Western policy in Africa. Alluding to the four or five sanctions resolutions reported to be in preparation in the African group, she said, "Sanctions do not solve problems, declarations do not make peace, declarations do not secure independence."

Chirac's the wild card as French election campaign ends

PARIS, April 24 (Agencies) — As the campaign for the first round in the French presidential election closed today, the big question was whether Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac's gathering momentum would propel him to a second-place finish this weekend.

Under French law, if no candidate wins an absolute majority in the first round on Sunday, the top two vote-getters are pitted in a runoff two weeks later. The polls give none of the 10 candidates more than 27 per cent of the vote, making a runoff certain. For months, the conventional wisdom has predicted a May 10 contest between President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who is seeking second seven-year term, and Socialist rival Francois Mitterrand—a repeat of the 1974 election. But Mr. Chirac's steady rise in recent polls is giving many pundits second thoughts about his chances. Because the publication of public soundings is prohibited during the last week of the campaign, it is difficult to assess Mr. Chirac's strength in the final days. But a major poll published last week showed Mr. Giscard d'Estaing winning 27.5 per cent of the vote, Mr. Mitterrand 22 per cent, Mr. Chirac 19.5 per cent and Communist Party leader Georges Marchais with 18.5 per cent.

Giscard: the technocrat

PARIS, April 24 (R) — Mr. Valery Giscard d'Estaing, 55, has spent much of his seven-year term as president trying to promote France as a strong, independent power with a decisive role in the world and to shield his countrymen from the worst effects of world economic ills. Elected in 1974, the new president held out a lofty vision of an advanced liberal society "which would steer a middle road between socialism and unrestrained capitalism. But almost immediately a sharp rise in oil prices ended France's economic boom and unemployment began rising towards its present level of more than 1.6 million. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing believes the basis of the French economy is sound, and by launching the world's most ambitious nuclear power programme he has greatly reduced France's vulnerability to external economic shocks. In foreign policy, the tall, aloof president has launched a series of controversial diplomatic initiatives: one of these, his meeting with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in Warsaw last year, produced no



An AWACS radar plane of the type the Saudis want. (AP wirephoto)

AWACS craft pose little threat to Israeli defences, U.S. claims

WASHINGTON, April 24 (Agencies) — The State Department says the "overwhelming impact" of the sale of five AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia "will be to enhance Saudi defensive capabilities—not to threaten Israel." Yesterday's statement marked the second straight day that the Reagan administration sought to reassure Israel that the proposed sale of the AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control System) planes and other sophisticated military equipment to the Saudis did not endanger Israeli security. Mr. Dean Fischer, a State Department spokesman, emphasised a press briefing yesterday that the "sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia would not constitute a realistic threat to Israel." Mr. Fischer gave the following reasons: "AWACS would be used primarily to protect Saudi oil fields. AWACS essentially is a flying radar platform which can detect and follow movement of airborne aircraft. It cannot detect militarily significant ground activity, and it will have no radio monitoring, photo reconnaissance or intelligence-gathering capabilities. "It could not be used with the combat aircraft of other countries without extensive joint training and U.S.-supplied computers and communications equipment. "Saudi AWACS operations will depend upon U.S. spare parts, maintenance and support of operations. "AWACS aircraft flying close enough to Israel to monitor its aircraft would be vulnerable to being shot down by Israeli fighter aircraft." Mr. Fischer then said that "obviously, prudent Israeli planners would have to take Saudi AWACS into account in their calculations. But the overwhelming impact of the sale will be to enhance Saudi defensive capabilities—not to threaten Israel." But the administration's reasoning has not convinced Senate foes of the sale. Congress can vote to scup the deal within 30 days after its submission to the lawmakers. Sen. Alan Cranston, a California Democrat, told the Association for a Better New York yesterday he thought it would be "unwise to take that step against our staunchest ally in the Middle East." New York Sen. Daniel Moynihan, also a Democrat, said he was "alarmed" that the sale of AWACS could diminish Israel's technological edge over its neighbours because it would allow Saudi Arabia to monitor all of Israel's airspace. In a statement issued by his office, Sen. Moynihan said he wondered why "we must sell an aircraft that the United States has not found it necessary to sell either to our NATO allies or to Israel." Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, a New York Republican, said he was "concerned about the stability of the Saudi government" and was afraid the radar picket aircraft might fall into the wrong hands. "I don't want to see a repeat of Iran," he told a news conference. But Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani says he has "no doubt" the United States will sell the five radar planes to the Saudis despite widespread opposition.

Kuwaiti in Moscow talks

MOSCOW, April 24 (A.P.) — Kuwaiti Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al Ahmad Al Sabah, opened talks here today with top Soviet officials, the Soviet news agency TASS reported. Sheikh Sabah, whose country remains the only Arab Gulf state with an embassy here, arrived in the Soviet capital last night for talks expected to concentrate on Gulf, Arab-Israeli and economic issues. "I am going to Moscow carrying all Gulf difficulties with me, and they are plenty," Sheikh Sabah told reporters before boarding the plane to Moscow. He said he was carrying oral messages from the ruler of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, to Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders. Sources said Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko was to give a lunch for the Sheikh today and then hold talks with the Kuwaiti minister in the afternoon. The Sheikh is scheduled to leave Moscow tomorrow morning. Informed sources in Kuwait said the Sheikh may press the Soviets for an early withdrawal from Afghanistan. This, the Sheikh was expected to tell the Kremlin, would help improve the Soviet image and credibility in the Gulf and save Kuwait a lot of embarrassment.

But problems aren't over -- Tanner Termination notices feed a bonfire for UNRWA

By Lima Nabil Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, April 24 (J.T.) — The termination notices prepared for in Jordan were burned yesterday at the UNRWA warehouses in Umm Al Hiran.

UNRWA Director in Jordan John Tanner ordered their destruction yesterday morning in view of a hopeful upturn in the finances of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees. However, Mr. Tanner warned in a statement yesterday that UNRWA staff members' jobs still are not assured and that "the agency's financial problems are by no means solved." Mr. Tanner told the Jordan Times that recent contributions to UNRWA have reduced its budget deficit, and consequently, UNRWA services will continue to be rendered in all the agency's areas of operations until the beginning next year. He expressed hope that the efforts of UNRWA Commissioner General Olof Rydbeck would succeed in obtaining the necessary aid for continuing UNRWA services. Mr. Tanner categorically denied that UNRWA would issue termination notices during the summer vacation. "This is contradictory with every practical, official or logical consideration," he said. Mr. Tanner added that Mr. Rydbeck will issue a statement before the end of this year on UNRWA's condition in light of the tours he will make to solicit contributions. UNRWA had said it would have to close its schools in Syria and Jordan at the end of the current school year because of a lack of funds. Such a move would have affected 127,000 students and 4,000 teachers and staff in Jordan. UNRWA depends mainly on contributions from governments to finance its services to Palestinian refugees. Its biggest programme is the education of 340,000 refugee children in 655 schools. In a statement yesterday to UNRWA's 16,700 staff, almost all of whom are Palestinian refugees themselves, Mr. Rydbeck said: "The gap between budgeted expenditure and income pledged for 1981 is still very wide... and I shall have to keep the situation under review." Efforts to raise additional funds will continue, he said, and Mr. Rydbeck expressed the hope that the response of the international community would enable him to announce by the beginning of the 1981-82 school year that UNRWA could finance its full school programme until the end of 1981 in its entire area of operations (Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip). Asked about Mr. Rydbeck's visit to the Middle East, Mr. Tanner said that the aim of the visit is to discuss UNRWA's financial position with host countries and to acquaint the world with UNRWA's recurrent financial difficulties. Mr. Tanner said he believes one solution to these problems could be appending the UNRWA budget to the U.N. budget. This cannot be done, he said, except by acquainting the world with UNRWA's situation and its deficit so that the international community will support the idea of joining the two budgets. Mr. Tanner added that the U.N. General Assembly knew of UNRWA's deficit and that some countries have responded to the funding appeals of Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

Thatcher's in Qatar after talks with Qaboos

DOHA, Qatar, April 24 (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher arrived today in Qatar from Oman where she said that European moves on the Palestinian problem could not be divorced from those of the United States. Mrs. Thatcher told a press conference in Salalah, Oman's southern capital, that the role of Europe on the Palestinians was complementary to that of the United States. "The problem cannot be solved without the United States nor the next step taken until they have decided on the policy to pursue," she said. "In the meantime, Europe will try to sort out details including such questions as the borders of Israel," she added. The European Economic Community (EEC) wants the Palestine Liberation Organisation to be associated with the peace process but the United States fears European moves could cut across the Egypt-Israel Camp David peace accords of 1978. Mrs. Thatcher earlier discussed with Sultan Qaboos Ibn said the defence of his strategically vital sultanate controlling the Strait of Hormuz, gateway to the Gulf. She received a warm reception in Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates after she offered arms sales. Mrs. Thatcher said she believed the Omanis were right to be anxious about a Soviet threat to the Gulf region and that the way to curtail or prevent Soviet expansion was strong defences. The prime minister today flew by helicopter to Sarfait, the most westerly point held by Omani forces on the frontier with Soviet-backed South Yemen. But she said she did not discuss the use of Omani ports or airports by British troops. Asked about arms sales to Oman, she said this was a matter for the British defence secretary. Oman alone among the Gulf states showed any enthusiasm for the U.S. idea of a Rapid Deployment Force. It has agreed to give the U.S. facilities for the force. Mrs. Thatcher will hold talks in Doha tomorrow with the Amir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Hamad Al Thani, on ways to foster better relations and on the Middle East, British officials said. She leaves tomorrow for home after her 11-day trip, which began in India.

Chirac's the wild card as French election campaign ends

concrete result. But another—advocacy of Palestinian participation in the Middle East peace process—has become the basis for an initiative by the entire European Economic Community. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has improved France's armed forces and nuclear strike force, and deployed French troops in Africa on two occasions, in Mauritania and in Zaire. The president began his term of office by cultivating a popular folksy image but in recent years has become more remote, prompting charges of arrogance from some critics. Political opponents have accused him of abusing his constitutional powers and behaving like an uncrowned monarch. The satirical weekly Le Canard Enchaîné alleged that he accepted valuable diamonds from the deposed ruler of the Central African Empire, Jean-Bedel Bokassa. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has denied that the jewels he received were of great value and says they were sold to Central African charities after Bokassa was overthrown in a French-backed coup. Born in Coblenz, West Germany, where his civil servant father was working, he has the rare distinction of having completed brilliant studies at both France's elite schools for administrators—the Polytechnique and the Ecole Normale d'Administration (ENA). A parliamentary deputy at 30 and finance minister at 35, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing dazzled his early associates with his competence in intricate areas of economics. As president he was to become joint architect of the European Monetary System (EMS) with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, a close ally and friend.

Mitterrand: the survivor

PARIS, April 24 (R) — Mr. Francois Mitterrand, 64, has turned the Socialist Party into the largest political movement in France but when trying to bring the left to power he has always fallen just short. A veteran politician, Mr. Mitterrand was beaten by a mere one per cent by Mr. Valery Giscard d'Estaing in the 1974 presidential elections, which he fought with the full backing of the Communist Party. His electoral pact with the Communists, based on an agreed programme of nationalisations and social reforms, later seemed certain to bring victory to the left in the National Assembly after general elections in 1978. But the alliance broke down months before the poll, and the right again won marginally. A short, well-proportioned man with dark thinning hair and patrician features, Mr. Mitterrand took over an almost moribund Socialist Party in 1971 and built it up by attracting a string of small left-wing groups to join it. His leadership of the party has been challenged since 1978 by a

Chirac: the barnstormer

PARIS, April 24 (R) — When Mr. Jacques Chirac decided to stand in the French presidential election most commentators called the large faction supporting Mr. Michel Rocard, a dashing figure 14 years his junior who presents a more glamorous image of the party than the austere, poker-faced Mr. Mitterrand. But the respect the party leader continued to enjoy and his skill in handling its diverse tendencies enabled him to retain control and rally all sides round his presidential candidacy. Mr. Mitterrand was born at Jarnac in southwest France, one of eight children of a provincial railway executive, and studied law and political science in Paris. During World War II he was captured by the Germans but escaped on his third attempt and conducted secret missions for the French Resistance in London and Algiers. A deputy at 29 and cabinet minister at 30, Mr. Mitterrand took a strong line against the Algerian independence movement as interior minister when fighting broke out there in 1954. He later reversed his position. His political career was threatened in 1959 when he was accused of stage-managing a machine-gun attack on himself in Paris. He later admitted that he had not initially informed the police of a telephone call warning him of the attack. A man of intense personal culture and a passionate reader, Mr. Mitterrand has published several books which reveal a deep sensitivity.

Chirac: the barnstormer

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BANKING SUPPLEMENT The Jordan Times is publishing a special BANKING SUPPLEMENT this week. Advancements for it will be accepted until April 26. For all queries about the supplement please contact. Irshad Najam, at telephone 67171-4 Amman, (3:30 to 5:30 p.m.)

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NATIONAL

King visits Qarallehs

AMMAN, April 24 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, yesterday morning visited the family of Pvt. Abdul Salam Al Qaralleh in Farak Governorate. Pvt. Qaralleh was killed in the Beirut attack on Feb. 6 in which Charge d'Affaires Hisham Al Mohaisen was abducted.

King Hussein expressed his appreciation of Pvt. Qaralleh's courageous stand in defence of the homeland's honour and dignity, and expressed his pride in the martyrs who had sacrificed their lives for the sake of their homeland and nation. His Majesty was accompanied in the visit by the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, Lt. Gen. Zaid Ibn Shaker.



Health planners graduate

AMMAN, April 24 (Petra) — The first class of students of the Health Services Planning and Development Project graduated yesterday at the Medical Professions Institute.

Health Minister Zuhair Malhas said in a speech to the graduates that they should shoulder a great responsibility in training the staff needed for the implementation of the ministry's programmes to provide essential health care.

Dr. Malhas praised the efforts of Dr. Sami Khouri, professor at the University of Jordan Faculty of Medicine, for helping the project succeed, and called on the graduates to take as an example the attitude of this doctor whose loyalty to his humanitarian work Dr. Malhas praised.



Tennis Talk

Courtesy on the court

By Maureen Stall

QUITE simply, the rules of tennis etiquette are based on good sportsmanship. Treat others as you desire to be treated. The following are some rules that may help make tennis enjoyable for you and those around you:

1. Spin the racket to decide the choice of serve or side before you start to warm up.
2. Check the net height before you start. If you have a standard size racket (27 inches, 67.5 centimetres), stand your racket on the ground by the handle and place the edge of your opponent's racket on top or yours.
3. After a warmup of about 10 minutes, ask your opponent if he wishes to practise serves. All practice serves should be taken before any points are played. Never take "first one in".
4. Begin a point as server only if you have two balls in your hand.
5. Be certain your opponent is ready before you serve.
6. Return only balls that are good — particularly on the serve.
7. Talk only when the ball is not in play; and restrict conversation to that which is pertinent to the match. Acknowledge a good play by your opponent.
8. Call the balls on your side of the net (say "out" if the ball is out), and trust your opponent to do the same. Call faults and lets loud and clear. If the ball is in, or if you are unsure, you must play the ball as good and say nothing.
9. Control your feelings and your temper.
10. Retrieve a ball from an adjacent court by waiting until the point is over on that court, and then politely saying, "ball please".
11. Call a let when there is a reasonable interference. Do not wait until the point is over before deciding to take it again.
12. Make no excuses. At the conclusion of play, shake hands with your opponent and thank him for the match; congratulate him if he won.
13. Always dress properly and neatly.

Special Forces troops graduate



AMMAN, April 24 (Petra) — The graduation ceremony of a class of the army Special Forces took place yesterday morning at a Special Forces command post. The students had been trained in the use of modern equipment used by the forces. At the ceremony, the assistant chief of staff for operations and planning spoke to the graduates, emphasising

the significance of training and continued to exertion of effort. He then distributed certificates and awards to the graduates. The ceremony was attended by the director of military training, the commander of the special forces and many officers and members of the special forces.

Spring Festival to bring Jordan's art world to Aqaba

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — On April 30 there won't be a single artist left in Amman. They and many others will be down in Aqaba to attend the opening by His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor of the National Spring Festival of Art.

The main and most important event will be the exhibition of some 250 works of art — paintings, ceramics and sculptures which were selected — by a special committee from over 400 pieces submitted by more than 100 Jordanian artists.

All artists in Jordan were asked to participate and there will be work from all the famous names — Princess Fahrelnissa Zeid and her school, Princess Wijdan Ali and others — as well as from the young and enthusiastic beginners.

Jordanian artists who are away at present for further art studies have not been forgotten; they will be represented by pieces of their work taken from the Ministry of Culture and Youth's own collection.

The exhibition — and indeed the whole festival, which is being organised by the ministries of culture and youth and tourism and antiquities in cooperation with the Jordan Artists' Association, should be a varied and spectacular display.

The whole of Aqaba will be involved in the festival — the exhibition will be spread out among a number of hotels, the town will be decked in festive banners and posters and the army band will be giving concerts as well as playing at the opening ceremony. This ceremony will include the presentation by King Hussein of medals to Mubanna Durra, Rafiq Lahham and Ahmad Nawash in official recognition of their being the pioneers of the Jordanian art movement.

Presented to all the artists participating in the exhibition will be certificates of appreciation, and prizes will be awarded to the creators of the best work on display. Specially invited to attend the festival and view the work are three of Iraq's most famous artists, the sculptor and president of the Arab Union of Arts Mr. Isma'il Fattah, Iraqi Director of Fine Arts, Isma'il Shaikali and artist, Sa'd Al Qabi.

Starting earlier on April 25 at the Holiday Inn — but nevertheless part of the festival — is the exhibition "Photographs of the Last Century" from the Harvard Semitic Museum. These photographs were taken in Jordan and Palestine of ruins, landscapes and peoples found there between the 1850s and 1890s.

Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, and the Jordan Express Tourist Transport Company are arranging special day return trips to Aqaba, and for those who want to stay and have not managed to get a place in the already fully-booked hotels there will be accommodation arranged by the ministries in the form of tents. The exhibition runs for one week, ending on May 6.

'The Age of Shakespeare' opens with music, mime and majesty

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, April 24 — History was relived yesterday at the opening of the "Age of Shakespeare" exhibition at the British Council by Her Majesty Queen Noor.

The Queen, on arriving, was invited through the gates into the shaded courtyard at the side of the Council by the Court Jester — complete with tinkling bells on his hat and shoes. Queen Elizabeth I then presented Queen Noor with a gorgeous bunch of red

roses, while Sir Walter Raleigh threw down his cloak: a gallantry that was not overlooked, the Queen treading carefully over it.

The exhibition and celebration were then officially open. While the Queen was introduced to the actors, musicians, relevant staff of the British Council and Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Shakespeare and saw the visitors and guests streamed in, giving the occasion a bright festive atmosphere with more than a hint of majesty.

On the open-air stage, the Elizabethan Ensemble performed gentle 17th-century music; background music for most (as they browsed round the exhibition, ate their tea and reflected on the beautiful Elizabethan costumes worn by members of the staff and others), a point of interest for others.

But all attention was riveted when the Court Jester bounced onto the stage to introduce the Haya Centre players. The actors — Mr. Adrian Sindall, Mrs. Jill Sindall, Tawseer Atieh Reem Sadeh — led and directed by Mr. Nabil Sawalha, read and played, extremely well, short scenes, poems and sonnets from the works of Shakespeare's genius.

The first short sonnets, such as Sonnet 18, "Shall I Compare Thee

to a Summer's Day", was read both in Arabic and English, but the longer scenes from the different plays alternated between the two languages.

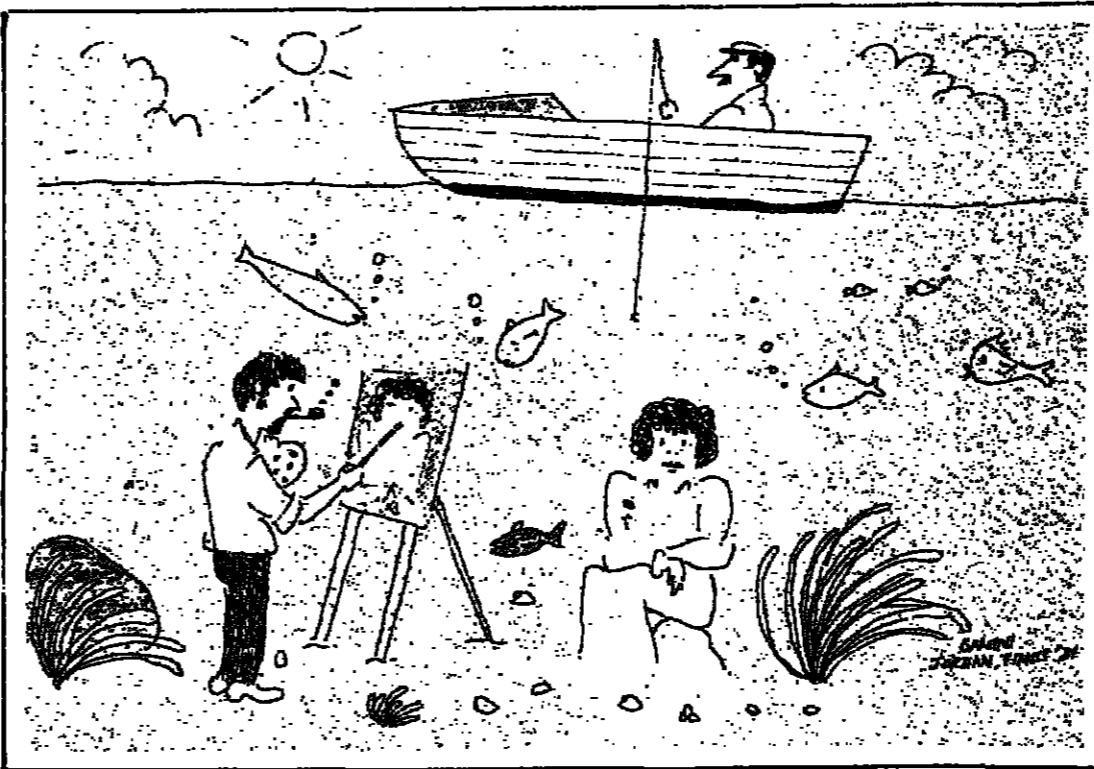
Mr. Sindall portrayed a very convincing Shylock, with his slyness and cunning in the famous speech from the "Merchant of Venice"; while the audience reacted enthusiastically to the gay banter of the two lovers (Mr. Sawalha and Ms. Sadeh) from "The Taming of the Shrew".

Among many other things, the actors and actresses went on to portray with some skill a hint of the paranoia from "MacBeth", and the unhappy confusion of "King Lear".

Mr. Mahmoud Abu Al Ruz, winner of the BTA/BBC literary competition for 1980, gave his prize-winning talk, "William Shakespeare: a Poet for All Ages", later in the afternoon; and the celebrations closed with Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare drawing the card upon which was the name of the lucky winner of an all-expenses-paid trip to Stratford-on-Avon.

The activities were repeated again in the evening, before another large crowd. The celebration was a very popular and attractive event; and it is hoped the warm appreciation of the crowd will encourage the council to hold this unusual event again another year — perhaps next?

-- Meg Abu Hamdan



Hanna Odeh back after arranging \$25m loan from the World Bank

AMMAN, April 24 (Petra) — A Jordanian delegation under the president of the National Planning Council, Dr. Hanna Odeh, returned to Amman yesterday at the end of a visit to the United States during which it reached preliminary agreement with the World Bank for a loan to the Jordanian government of \$25 million.

The loan includes \$5 million for the Jordan Electricity Authority

and the rest for the Jordan Electricity Company to be used in financing two projects.

The first is the rural electrification project from which 3 villages in the kingdom will benefit. The second project includes the expansion of the electric distribution network and electrification in the Amman and Balqa governorates. Twenty villages will benefit from this project.

Housing Bank annual meeting

AMMAN, April 24 (Petra) — Shareholders of the Housing Bank, at an annual meeting at the bank's headquarters in Amman yesterday, unanimously approved the bank's general budget and its profit and loss statement for 1980.

They also approved the distribution of profits at a rate of nine per cent to the shareholders, and the transfer of the rest of the profits to the bank's reserves.

Mr. Khouri said that one of the most significant developments involving the bank in 1980 was that it attracted foreign currency deposits from the Arab countries with monetary surplus, totalling \$50 million.

The meeting was headed by the chairman of the bank's board of directors and General Manager Dr. Zuhair Khouri, who said the bank was able to play an important role in serving local communities, and its branches have spread all over the country. I said that the bank's services all benefited rural areas, and that the bank now has 29 branches all over the country.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

AMMAN, April 24 (Petra) — The secretary general of the Arab Organisation for Mineral Resources, Mr. Ahmad Mohammadi, arrived in Amman yesterday to take part in the Fourth Arab Conference on Mineral Resources which will begin here on Wednesday.

AMMAN, April 24 (Petra) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasbi and an accompanying delegation yesterday left Amman for Fez, Morocco to participate in the meeting of the Jerusalem Committee which opened yesterday evening under the chairmanship of King Hassan II of Morocco.

AMMAN, April 24 (Petra) — The Ministry of Agriculture has decided to stop giving permits for the importation of onions from abroad as from today until further notice, the ministry's under secretary, Dr. Salem Al Lawzi, has announced.

AMMAN, April 24 (Petra) — The military governor has ratified sentences passed by the court martial fining 12 people sums between JD 30 and JD 50 for using their private vehicles in return for money.

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QUALIFICATIONS

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- 2- Two to four years' experience in similar supervisory activities

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Ali Khasawneh
CHAIRMAN/GENERAL MANAGER

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JORDAN WEEKLY CALENDAR

(Week of April 25 - 1 May)

EXHIBITIONS

SATURDAY, April 25: The Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund and Yarmouk University, in cooperation with Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, host the Italian artist Daniele Scaglioni to present his art work. Mr. Scaglioni has held numerous exhibitions in the most important centres of Italy and Europe—Rome, London and Paris—which confirms that he holds an important position among contemporary artists. "Painting", he says "represents my inner feelings and my way to express my great love of life". The exhibition will be entitled "City of Amman", and is presented at Alia Art Gallery.

MONDAY, April 27: The Soviet Cultural Centre presents an exhibition on the Soviet Socialist Republic of Azerbaijan. The exhibition opens at 6 p.m., at the centre near Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

TUESDAY, April 28: "The Age of Shakespeare" exhibition will be open to all. The British Council is presenting a special programme of readings and scenes from Shakespeare, lectures, solo performances and music related to the exhibition. The exhibition employs pictures, photographs, slides, music, models and costumes to explore the way of life of the late 16th century Englishman. The exhibition is open from 9 a.m.-1 p.m. and from 4 p.m.-7 p.m., at the council in Jabal Amman.

CONTINUING: The Soviet Cultural Centre presents an exhibition in honour of the Soviet leader Lenin, at the centre near Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

The Jordan Distribution Agency presents an exhibition of Soviet books in Arabic and English, covering various subjects, as well as a wide range of children's books. Opens daily at 10 a.m. at the University of Jordan.

The Spanish Embassy presents an exhibition of Spanish paintings depicting the fountains in the public squares of Madrid, at Yarmouk University in Irbid.

FILMS

SATURDAY, April 25 and SUNDAY, April 26: The French Cultural Centre presents "Le Caporal Epingle", at 7:30 p.m., at the centre in Jabal Luweibdeh.

SATURDAY, April 25: The Goethe Institute presents the children's film "Max und Moritz" (1956) a musical film in colour. It is directed by Norbert Schultze and Francesco Stefani, and will be presented in German, at 4:30 p.m., at the institute in Jabal Amman.

TUESDAY, April 28: The Goethe Institute presents "Drei Wege Zum See" (1976), directed by Michael Haneke. It tells the story of a young woman who tries to escape the chaotic city life by going back to her home town, but does not succeed. The show starts at 8 p.m., at the institute in Jabal Amman.

VIDEOTAPE PROGRAMMES

TUESDAY, April 28: The American Centre presents a videotape summary of CBS television news for the past week. The tape will be shown at noon and 4 p.m., at the centre's auditorium, off Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

The French Cultural Centre presents a series of videotape programmes according to the following schedule:

MONDAY, April 27: "Les grandes expositions; Hommage a Monet", at 5 p.m. and the second episode of "La maison des bois", at 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 29: "Les aventures de Tintin; le tresor de Rackham le Rouge", at 5 p.m. and "La petite Fadette" (sub-titled in English), at 6 p.m. The programme will be shown at the centre in Jabal Luweibdeh.

LECTURES

SUNDAY, April 26: The Friends of Archaeology present Swedish ethnologist Dr. Skans Torsten Nilsson from the Nordic Museum of Stockholm, lecturing on "A Review of Swedish Archaeology", at the American Centre of Oriental Research (ACOR), near Sixth Circle in Jabal Amman, at 6:30 p.m. The lecture will be illustrated with slides.

MONDAY, April 27: Dr. Majdi Tawfiq, associate professor of architecture at the University of Jordan, will give a lecture illustrated with slides entitled "Suakin: A Unique Old Arab Harbour Town in Sudan", at the American Centre, at 7 p.m.

EASTER SERVICES

SUNDAY, April 26: The Church of the Redeemer (C. of E./Anglican/Episcopal) celebrates Easter Day according to the following schedule:

6 a.m. Sunrise Service at Jerash
7 a.m. Holy Communion
2 noon Holy Communion
3:30 p.m. Family Service with Holy Communion. The Church is located in the First Circle area of Jabal Amman, near the Ahliya school (CMS), beyond the China Restaurant.

The Amman International Church (international and interdenominational) holds worship services each Sunday at 6 p.m. Church School for adults at 5 p.m.; nursery provided. The church needs for worship in the Baptist School in Shmeisani.



Painting of Queen Elizabeth I, attributed to George Gower; on view in the British Council's exhibition "The Age of Shakespeare."

Exhibition opens in Aqaba today

19th-century photos: window on the past

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, April 24 — It wasn't so long ago when Amman was merely a cluster of Circassian mud houses — when you could call across from one mountain to invite the sole occupants of the next for a glass of tea — when Salt, by comparison, could be considered a metropolis.

Not long, but long enough to be remembered only by those who are no longer young. For those who are, it is long enough — the time made more distant by a rate of development never known to any other century — to make hazy the picture of the old Amman described in whistful details let spill in a nostalgic moment.

That early village has gone, but is perhaps not yet forever lost. For those who care, it can still be found by delving deep into both the minds of those who remember and into treasure troves of booty considered to be worthless and anachronistic by those minds. Treasures these days are not just the ones Aladdin found in the cave — glittering fist-sized jewels and golden lamps — but things that may at first sight seem to have no value, merely because they are something used so commonly and flippantly today: things like photographs.

Old photographs are today very valuable because, as Dr. Carney Gavin writes, they are "both a document graphically witnessing a moment otherwise gone forever and also a window through which we can glimpse all sorts of clues which the photographer never consciously intended to reveal."

Dr. Gavin is the curator of the Harvard Semitic Museum (HSM). He and his team have found such treasures and are bringing to Jordan an exhibition of old, incredible and often beautiful photographs of Jordan, Palestine and their peoples from the mid-1850s to the late 1880s. At the same time they will be giving lectures and seminars in connection with the exhibition.

One of the main aims of the team's visit is for the Jordanian audiences to get a chance to enlighten them on many of the "clues" revealed in these photographs about the traditions, skills, no-longer-existent buildings and histories of Jordan and all its varieties of peoples — the Armenians, Circassians, Druze, Hijazis, Palestinians and Turks.

The team are also eager to see, discuss, analyse and study any old photographs that families here can find. And in some particularly significant cases they will ask permission to copy the photographs for the HSM records and Jordan's archives. The exhibition and associated events start at the Holiday Inn in Aqaba tomorrow, moving to the Jordan National Gallery in Amman, on April 30 and finally

Irbid will catch a glimpse of these remarkable images from May 4 onwards at Yarmouk University.

The "Photographs from the Last Century" are quite amazing, not only for what they depict but for their significance; for being powerful works of art; for the quality which was achieved under extremely unlikely conditions in the very early days of photography, and in the way they were found.

Explosive revelation

Shortly after the HSM was founded in 1889 "to promote sound knowledge of Semitic languages and history" it purchased some photographs of the Levant from a London dealer, which when they duly arrived were "mounted, numbered and filed away in Harvard crimson boxes and forgotten," Dr. Gavin writes.

In the 1950s the museum had to give up its upper floors, so the photographs were despatched to the attic — where they might still be, if those floors had not been released to a think-tank with Dr. Henry Kissinger as one of its associate directors and if some people had not felt very strongly against the Vietnam War.

In 1970, in the middle of the night, a bomb blew off the roof of the HSM. The next morning Dr. Gavin discovered the treasure — 28,000 prints, negatives and lantern slides: the earliest photographs of the Middle East.

These photographs were taken at a crucial moment in time — a time more than 100 years ago when the peoples and cultures of the Levant still lived as they had done for millennia, preserved by a crumbling Ottoman empire that kept Western influences at bay. After this moment, much would change for ever.

The photos are also "the first authentic visions of the most historic part of the world," because the cultural traditions of the Middle East, while paradoxically inspiring much of Western art, forbade representation of life in any manner. All the ancient cultures of this time slipped by without being recorded in paint or form. True, much was recorded in writing; but written documents from this period are very often inaccurate, prejudiced and unverifiable, the photographs thus giving a more accurate account.

It is strange, therefore, that it was in the Middle East, where the

"graven image" was taboo, that the first steps towards photography were made — when the ancient Phoenicians studied how sunlight affected their purple dyes; a photochemical reaction. It was the 10th-century Arab physicist who first recorded in detail a description of the "Camera obscura" — the forerunner of today's sophisticated equipment. Fixing the image produced by this early camera took some centuries, but in the 1830s Fox Talbot in England, and Niepce and Daguerre in France accomplished this seemingly impossible feat. Shortly after the French government presented "to humanity" the patent purchased off Daguerre and Niepce, intrepid photographers set off to the Middle East to bring back its mystery in indisputable black and white.

The Bonfils heritage

Among these adventurers, the Bonfils family were some of the most prolific (800 pictures the HSM collection were produced by them alone), and up until recently the ones least known. Felix Bonfils first came to the Middle East in 1860 with the French Expeditionary Corps, returning later to his family in Ales, France with such stories of the beauty of Lebanon that Lydie, his wife, began to long to go there.

After their son Adrien took ill and was urged to move to a warm dry climate, Lydie found her opportunity and took off with Adrien by boat to Beirut. On her own return Lydie, who is credited with the idea, persuaded Felix to return to Lebanon and work there as a photographer — which he duly did in 1867.



Bonfils' view of Salt with the fortress at the top of the hill



The Roman Amphitheatre in Amman, by Felix Bonfils

By 1871, Felix Bonfils had made some 24,000 prints of the Middle East. Adrien carried on the business after his father's death, until 1899 — then abandoning it to run a hotel in Broumana — but it was not abandoned by his mother, who continued making studio portraits until 1916.

Characteristic of the Bonfils' work was their ability to capture "extraordinary subtle details of form and texture," according to

Dr. Gavin. This was done, with a complicated procedure using "glass plates coated with emulsion that had to be exposed before it dried. The prints were made from the resulting negatives by sunlight on paper sensitised with a suspension of silver salts in albumen."

This process produced images that were virtually grainless, which now permits enormous magnification so that the minutest detail can be seen clearly — and also images that are of a quality equal to anything that can be produced now.

Bonfils' work is particularly valuable today — more than that of his contemporaries — because he concentrated less on ruins and landscapes than they did, and more on recording "daily life, skills, characterful faces; and the multifarious variety of religious and ethnic groups of men and women," Dr. Gavin says.

Bonfils' photographs of women are often intriguing. How did he get them to pose without their veils? One of his tricks (he was the author of many, such as advertising his name as graffiti on the ancient monuments, using plaster rocks in his studio backdrops and many more) was to employ a model who posed in the different costumes; but his use of this trick is verifiable in only one case.

The work of three other pioneers is on show at the exhibition. It includes that of Abdul Ghafer, a physician of Mecca who from 1885-1889 made photographic portraits of the Hashemite family and that of two associates, Frank Mason Good and the Quaker Francis Firth, who from three trips to the Middle East in the 1850s produced the Queen's Bible for Queen Victoria and other books.

From all these photographs much has already been learnt. In some photographs Bonfils' lens recorded the trees and plants in such detail that almost all of them can be identified. In one, Dr. Gavin notes that "the meticulous terracing on the slopes of the tell at Karak over a century ago revealed previously unsuspected skills in micro-farming which should be considered by agricultural planners today."

Also of potential importance to agriculturalists and geologists are the facts about soil erosion which could be gleaned from Bonfils' photograph of the Roman Amphitheatre in Amman — which was a hundred years ago the only building on the empty hillside. Soil and its movement could be studied from these photographs, and the information gained used to help agricultural planning.

Nor does the value of Bonfils' work end there. His photographs of Jordan's ancient monuments show them still intact, or at a much less advanced stage of deterioration than today; invaluable information to Jordanian restorers and archaeological teams.

There is still much information to be culled from the HSM's remarkable collection and it is from Jordanians themselves that this knowledge will come. As Dr. Gavin writes, "They are the world's best experts on these precious records of light." The HSM and its Jordanian colleagues hope that the exhibition "Photographs of the Last Century" will not simply come to Jordan and then leave, but will start a "whole new era in the historiography of Jordan — so that precious early photographs can become a vital component of the national heritage."



Strolling coffee seller in Jerusalem, by Bonfils



Bonfils' group portrait of the sons of the bedouin Sheikh Ali Diab in Jerash

MIDDLE EAST

'Arafat's come out smelling of roses' Pro-Islamic group tried in Ankara

ASCUS, April 24 (R) — Yasser Arafat, the shrewd leader of the PLO, has weathered a stormy session of the PLO parliament-in-exile with intact, according to reports here.

The PNC session ended last Sunday by electing a new 15-member executive committee, in which the strength of Fateh, the dominant group, was increased from two to three members.

chief for the last 12 years, to come under heavy pressure from Syria, with which PLO relations have tightened in the past three years.

backing in Lebanon, where Syrian peacekeeping troops have been involved in heavy clashes this month with rightist forces.

dismissed by some hardliners. It said any initiative should be based on rejection of the Camp David peace accords between Israel and Egypt, and on recognition of the PLO and of the Palestinians' right to set up their own state.

The sources said the Dutch minister had in effect only posed one question — whether, if a Palestinian state were created, it would recognise Israel's right to exist.

ANKARA, April 24 (R) — Turkey's military authorities today put on trial the country's leading Islamic politician and 33 of his colleagues on charges of attempting to create a religion-based state in violation of strict secular laws.

Mr. Erbakan and his supporters a few weeks before last year's coup at which they demanded the establishment of an Islamic-based state.

Arab quest for justice at World Bank

By Bob Lebling and Fawzi Asmar

the final part of a four-part

en the 1980 joint annual meetings of the World Bank and IMF opened in Washington September 30, there were that the controversy over observer status would dis-

the voting. Given the voting strength of the United States and its industrialised allies in the bank and fund, the Arabs had realised that the only way to defeat the anti-PLO resolution was through a lack of a quorum.

new administration, which is frankly unprepared yet to deal with the PLO issue. The Reagan administration wants more time to study the question.

symbolise the realignment of economic power worldwide in the final decades of the 20th century, the evolution of the new global economic order.

veloping countries are showing that by their sheer number, they can exercise veto power against any issue that the industrialised countries try to push through the board of governors against the will of the developing countries.

Arab executive directors of the bank and the fund had pre-arranged a memorandum outlining all issues surrounding Western opposition to the PLO to the chairman of the board of directors. Tanzanian Finance Minister Amir Jamal.

But several developing countries had been unclear about the mechanics of the vote boycott, and had mistakenly cast negative votes.

There is also the possibility of some sort of mutually acceptable compromise on PLO observer status.

The "new money" of the so-called Third World is challenging the "old money" of the West's industrialised base for recognition in the international economic arena, a recognition fraught with political implications.

Regarding the Arab countries themselves, the PLO controversy has demonstrated the importance of these states, particularly the key Arab lending countries, to the future of the World Bank and the IMF.

APR 25 — Arabs, who had come close to defeating the resolution that would have challenged the PLO to the Third World boycott of the bank and fund, were now challenging the process itself — illegalities perpetrated by the United States and industrialised allies.

French Finance Minister Rene Monory, the new chairman of the IMF's interim committee, told reporters in Washington March 2 that he felt optimistic Saudi Arabia might soon end its freeze on loans to the fund — an indication that solution to the PLO controversy could be near.

But new economic realities cannot be denied, and the changes in international relationships that result cannot be avoided.

Thus the PLO controversy within the Bretton Woods Institutions has been important from the perspective of the Arab states and their Third World allies, in that it has demonstrated to the West that the old rules no longer apply, and that a Western monopoly over decision-making in the global financial institutions can no longer be tolerated.

As one Arab official put it, "One wonders to what extent Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the UAE can tolerate violations of the laws of these two institutions designed to block the PLO, simply to accommodate the foreign policy of the United States at a particular point in time."

APR 25 — committee then recommended that the bank/fund of governors set up another working group of government officials to deal with the issues.

However the PLO question is resolved — by compromise, by a return to behind-the-scenes battles, or by a fullscale floor fight at the next annual meetings — the entire affair has assumed a significance that goes far beyond the simple question of whether the PLO should attend.

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Arab states — led by Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), had organised a Third World boycott of the bank and fund.



Abu Al 'Yah and Amir Jamal (left): challenging the U.S.

Arab states — led by Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), had organised a Third World boycott of the bank and fund.

Advertisement for Renault Fuego. Features the headline 'Imagine.' and 'Renault fuego'. Includes a large image of the car and a smaller inset image. Text describes the car's features like aerodynamic design, steering, and safety features.

ECONOMY

INTERVIEW: DR. ZUHAIR AL ASHI

Bank federation eyes new tourist checks

THE BOARD of directors and the general assembly of the Arab Bank's Federation held two meetings in Abu Dhabi from April 16 to 18, to discuss a host of financial and banking issues -- including a new traveller's or tourist check -- relating to the federation's activities. In an interview with Saudi Business, Dr. Zuhair Al Ashi, secretary general of the Arab Bank's Federation, focused on the federation's role in hammering out a unified Arab financial and banking policy, and on the federation's future plans.

Al Ashi, who has a doctorate in economy and general law, was chairman and general manager and one of the founders, of the Popular Credit Bank in Syria. He introduced the investment certificate project in Syria and had served as manager and economic adviser to a number of Lebanese and Kuwaiti banks before assuming his present post. The federation, which includes more than 130 banks, was first launched in 1973 as part of the Arab League's administrative science organization and started its functions in 1974. Following is the text of the interview.

Shafiq Al Asidi: Can we be informed of the federation's projects? Let's start with the achievements of the Mediation and Arbitration Center.

Dr. Zuhair Al Ashi: It has become familiar and common that banks, investment companies and big financial establishments settle their disputes through mediation and arbitration. In most cases, this condition is mentioned in the contracts regulating their relations, since court procedures take a long time. Out of their desire to have the disputes settled in a limited context, and out of their anxiety for the reputation of the disputed factions, the above-mentioned groups have opted for submitting their cases to arbitration chambers.

In the Arab World where banks and financial companies play a significant role in its economy, this situation has prompted the Arab Bank's Federation to set up the Mediation and Arbitration Center. The center's basic system was approved by the board of directors and the general assembly in April 1980 and has been put into effect.

Q: The Arab Tourist Check is one of the federation's important projects. How did this idea come into being, what are the steps taken so far, and what is the pan-Arab dimension for issuing this check?

A: Economic and monetary circles in the Arab countries have found that the contemporary world, which has become an effective force in the money and economy fields, does not have the

means of payment in an Arab currency serving as a unified Arab currency, in the interest of monetary exchange and Arab economic integration. In the past, the Arab Dinar was proposed as the currency for the tourist check. But because such counting currency cannot at present be applied on the check, the conference of the Arab Bank's Federation held in Baghdad has opted for using the convertible Arab currencies as a first step toward finding a unified Arab currency.

The financial agency which will be set up for issuing tourist checks, will issue a tourist check in an Arab currency along with foreign currencies, so that it can compete in Arab and world financial markets. All Arab banks will participate in this project.

Q: We understand that the Arab Tourist Check is meant to serve tourist purposes. Does it have other objectives?

A: The Arab Tourist Check is a translation of translation of travel checks. It is a means of payment for both tourists and travellers regardless of their objectives.

Q: What is the financial volume of the Arab Tourist Check? What are the currencies in which it will be issued?

A: I cannot define the expected volume of the check. However, I hope it will reach reasonable limits compared with activities of similar

international companies which have been operating in the Arab region for a long time. The check will be issued in a convertible Arab currency. Once the efforts for the success and promotion of the check in the Arab World are completed, another convertible currency, like the Kuwaiti Dinar, Saudi Riyal, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Dirham and Lebanese Lira, will be pondered. Among the foreign currencies of the check, will be mainly the dollar, sterling and the French franc.

Q: When do you expect the check to be issued?

A: We hope we will be able to finalise all regulating and technical studies and decisions to set up the agency and start issuing the check at the end of this year or early next year.

Q: What is the aim of issuing the tourist check?

A: The Arab Tourist Check has several objectives. The most important are:

— Curbing the use of free currencies and putting local currencies in circulation, a move that would invoke demand and lead to stable circulation.

— Finding an acceptable check to confront checks issued by foreign banks.

— Spreading confidence among Arab banks as a basic step toward strengthening future economic

projects.

— Speedy disbursements through emissaries of Arab banks abroad, without fear of value restrictions.

— When the Arab states are in an economic position allowing them to use their deposits in foreign currencies, the Arab check will be one source of deposits at Arab banks and will be issued in free currencies which can be used in foreign currency lending.

Q: What are the federation's other plans?

A: The federation has several projects, some plans under study and others being completed. The most important of these is the Arab Financial and Banking Center. Faced with the crucial role of the Arab banks, the spread of this strategic sector, the increase in the number of banks operating within and outside the Arab World, and the need to find the Arab personnel capable of implementing the banks' role to achieve the best results, the federation has surveyed training courses and banking centers in the Arab World and prepared a concise memorandum on this subject. The memo outlines the state of affairs and the expected role of the center. Hopefully, the Arab states, especially the Gulf, will join in the efforts to make this project a suc-

cess at the Arab level.

Q: What about the organizing and technical studies center?

A: The federation will set up an organizing and technical studies center to serve the member banks, provide them with expertise relating to technical matters, and develop them according to the latest banking and financial methods. The federation will also do practical research on establishing an economic feasibility study center.

Q: What is the benefit to those working in Arab banks from the federation?

A: We are presently preparing a study to include all employees of Arab banks in an insurance or retirement fund that will provide them with financial and psychological stability and create new incentives for alleviating their financial burdens in the future. The age factor will be taken into consideration. The importance of this fund lies in the fact that it will ensure financial and psychological stability for more than 180,000 Arab employees in Arab banks. Moreover, the fund will work toward unifying the interests of those in this sector, regardless of their location in the Arab homeland.

Saudi Business

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, April 24 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	2.1665/75	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.1928/31	Canadian dollar
	2.1770/80	German marks
	2.4145/65	Dutch guilders
	5.1500/50	French francs
	35.45/49	Belgian francs
	1085.00/1087.00	Italian lire
	214.90/215.10	Japanese yen
	4.7200/50	Swedish crowns
	5.4875/4925	Norwegian crowns
	6.8625/40	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	494.00/495.50	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, April 24 — Equities rose strongly at the outset with the FT index moving to a new peak of 596.0 before profit taking set in and the index at 1500 slipped to 588.6, up 4.3 from yesterday's close of 584.3. Dealers reported fairly active two way business.

Early demand caused fresh stock shortage and leaders such as BP, Shell, ICI and Glaxo gained between 10 and 16p before reacting to show single figure rises.

Government bonds declined by up to 1/8 overshadowed by equities. Canadians also eased but U.S. stocks and gold shares inclined higher.

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Japan's crown prince: a quiet symbol of change

By Jim Abrams

TOYO — Unlike European royalty, who often receive publicity, pomp and romance, Japan's 125-year-old, scholarly Crown Prince Akihito waits patiently for his turn to be emperor.

Prince Akihito, a graying 47, is a diligent ribbon-cutter and a doting father of two young boys and a loyal subject to his Emperor Higohito. Except for occasional trips abroad with Princess Michiko, Akihito's activities usually are reported in the back page briefs of newspapers. An imperial household agency reports that Prince Akihito, who turns 47 on April 29, is in excellent health and in accordance with imperial tradition will not abdicate his 56-year reign in favor of his only son. The prince himself has proclaimed changes in the traditions of

divinity on New Year's Day, 1946. Under Japan's postwar constitution he also was denied political power, but became "the symbol ... of the unity of the people deriving his position from the will of the people."

Hirohito accepted the advice of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the allied occupation commander. That his son be educated democratically. Flourishing in his new-found freedom, Akihito became the first crown prince to attend regular college classes, ate noodles with his classmates and stoically endured criticism of his elitist upbringing.

Born the fifth of seven children — four sisters preceded him and a brother and sister followed — Akihito was formally invested as heir in an unprecedented public ceremony in 1952. The next year he began a six-month tour of Europe and North America by representing his father at the coronation of Britain's Queen Elizabeth II.

In 1959, after a two-year romance that began on the tennis courts of a summer resort, Akihito married Michiko Shoda, the comely daughter of a wealthy Tokyo miller, and the first commoner in Japan's history to become a royal consort.

Half a million people lined Tokyo's streets for the wedding procession, and millions more bought their first television sets to watch the ceremonies. Akihito again broke precedent by deciding to raise his children, two boys now aged 21 and 15, and his 12-year-old daughter, at home.

The family always eats breakfast together, and frequently spends Sundays together playing tennis, horseback riding or swimming.

Mr. Shigeta said Prince Akihito, whom he characterized as reserved and scholarly, has also impressed upon his children that they should concentrate on at least one academic field because "he wants the imperial family to remain a cultural symbol of the nation."

Like his father, a marine biologist, Prince Akihito had made science a hobby. Working out of a laboratory next to his study, he has produced 22 papers on the goby fish, or mudsucker, and last year was elected as a foreign member of the prestigious Linnean Society of London.

Prince Akihito follows world and Japan affairs in newspapers and on TV, but in keeping with the imperial family's tradition of avoiding political involvements, he will not comment on issues of the day, Mr. Shigeta said.

In 1978 he and Princess Michiko went to Brazil and Paraguay, and the next year became the first royal couple from Japan to visit a communist state in a tour of Bulgaria and Romania.

This year they travelled to Saudi Arabia, Japan's largest oil supplier, and to several nations in economically vital Southeast Asia. Prince Akihito does not smoke, and drinks only the necessary champagne or wine toasts at official functions, the chamberlain said. However, he does not always stay within the strict imperial protocol. He has been known to talk well into the night with such friends as King Baudouin of Belgium and in 1978, en route home from South America, the prince made a special stopover in Philadelphia to visit the late Elizabeth Vining, a Quaker schoolteacher who had tutored him in English after the war.

"People still stand in awe of the emperor, but there is a real sense of intimacy with the crown prince and princess," Mr. Shigeta said.

Marijuana treatment puzzles doctors

By Matt Mygatt

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico — Some 100 cancer patients in New Mexico, most of them terminally ill, have smoked marijuana over the past two years to ease nausea and vomiting caused by chemotherapy. Doctors still do not know why it works — or why it fails with other patients.

"I see the drug as being useful, but not a panacea," said Dr. Dan Dansak, assistant professor of psychiatry at the University of New Mexico. "There are still a number of patients who don't respond too well to it and we don't know why."

"More work certainly needs to be done to see why people respond and why they do not — we still need something for those who do not respond."

On January 16, 1979, New Mexico became the first U.S. state to begin giving cancer patients marijuana or its active ingredient, delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), to combat the side effects of chemotherapy.

Dr. Dansak is one of three members of a review board, composed of a psychiatrist, a cancer specialist and an ophthalmologist,

the New Mexico patients, the marijuana in cigarette form seems to work better than the form in capsule form.

"It could be the absorption is different," Dr. Deaux said. "It could be the drug gets into the blood faster through smoke. It could be that different drugs used in chemotherapy react differently."

The marijuana used in the New Mexico programme is grown at the University of Mississippi and distributed by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. It comes pre-rolled in tins of about 300 cigarettes each, with each cigarette containing 1 1/2 to 15 milligrams of THC.

The capsule form of THC is mixed with sesame oil and comes in gelatin capsules of five to 15 milligrams.

The cigarettes or capsules are administered every 4 to 6 hours over two-day and five-day cycles, he said. Dr. Dansak said roughly 60 per cent of the patients who have been in the programme have had positive responses and 40 per cent have had negative responses.

"Older women don't seem to respond as well to the drug as younger women, and younger women

seem to respond as well as older and younger men. I think in general, male patients are a little more willing to use it ... they might be a little more adventurous," he said. "And there are religious reasons that people are reluctant to take it."

Marijuana relaxes some patients, while others get giddy, he said. Still others seem completely unaffected. Appetites, sometimes seriously curtailed by chemotherapy, are occasionally revived by marijuana, Dr. Dansak said.

There have also been adverse effects. "There was one who had panic attacks," Dr. Dansak said. "The individual thought he was going to die at the time, which he wasn't. We have people thinking their bodies are moving away from them. "But the reactions in general have been mild and easily handled."

Dr. Deaux said there has been no abuse of the programme. "The amount of drug necessary to cause the beneficial effect to diminish the nausea and vomiting is considerably less than to get a high," he said. "In almost all cases, people don't want to have a high." (A.P.)

A palace of pebbles

time was Joseph-Ferdinand I. A countryman born in a baker's assistant becoming a postman in those days the French had no cars or even bicycles and young Cheval had to 32 kilometres every day on during his rural postal job. To avoid boredom during long enforced walks, he read in the magazines he'd read in the evening, he dreamed of far countries, strange legends, heroes, the origins of humanity, considered the world was full and wanted to share his passion with other people. He wanted his day to take the shape of a certainty.

was in his fortieth year one day, he stubbed his toe on a stone and fell in the road. He got up, he noticed that he was a very pretty one; he picked up, and, as he handed them in his hands, he saw how he could build his castle, a humble peasant, show "what a man's could do", he would build a castle by using all the pebbles he could find. This castle would even be a palace which he would put the finest of his creations and of nationalities. And it would be a place to welcome large numbers of visitors. So, pushing his ideal and dream to the extreme, this postman built at Hautecombe in the peaceful countryside



of south-east France, a gigantic assembly of towers, labyrinthine grottoes, temples, filled with sem-fantastic fauna and flora. His imagination made up for his lack of knowledge, but his desire to praise the virtues of courage and determination is evident from more than 100 inscriptions engraved in the cement. He worked on the monument for more than forty

years, at the same time as he worked on his tomb, and was able to write on it proudly: "It was all built by the hand of just one man". This reminder was given by the French minister Andre Malraux when he classified the Palace among France's historical monuments, in 1969, for it's the only example in the world of naif architecture and sculpture.

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♦ K J 7 3
♥ Q J 10 7 6 2
♦ 6 3
♠ A

WEST **EAST**
♠ 9 8 6 2 ♥ Q 10
♥ 8 5 4 ♦ A K 9 3
♦ Q 9 ♠ J 5 4 2
♠ 10 8 3 2 ♥ K Q 7

SOUTH
♦ A 5 4
♥ Void
♦ A K 10 8 7
♠ J 9 6 5 4

The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♥ 1 NT 2 ♠ Pass
2 ♥ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: Two of ♠.

A recent half-page article in the New York Times described the Cavendish Bridge Club in New York as the club with the most world-class players as members. One of them produced this pretty defensive play in a recent rubber bridge game. South was rather aggressive. Even though it was known from the auction that North had to have fair values outside the heart suit, the misfit nature of the hands suggested that any game would be an ambitious undertaking.

taking. West led a low spade, and the jack was covered by the queen and ace. A club to the ace was followed by the queen of hearts from dummy. East covered and declarer ruffed. A club ruff put declarer back on the table to lead the jack of hearts, again covered by East and ruffed in the closed hand.

Declarer crossed back to dummy with a club ruff, cashed the king of spades and then the ten of hearts, discarding a spade from hand. The scene was set. Declarer was down to three trumps and two clubs, and needed to score only the ten of diamonds to make the contract.

Declarer led a low spade from dummy. If East ruffs low or discards, the contract will sail home as declarer ruffs with the ten. But East had stayed awake. He ruffed with the jack of trumps!

Double-dummy, declarer can still make the hand. He must sluff a club when East ruffs, then discard again when East leads the nine of hearts. Now he scores three trump tricks by playing West for a doubleton queen of trumps. But declarer decided that East had to have the queen of trumps for his no trump overall, so he overruffed with the king and exited with a club. East ruffed and led a heart, and struggle as he might, declarer had to lose two of the last three tricks for down one.

THE BETTER HALF



"Too bad you don't have a knife and fork . . . Mrs. Parker says you make sparks with them at every meal."

THE Daily Crossword

ACROSS
1 Serve
5 Energy
8 Flower, for short
12 Light or dust
13 Falters
15 Mother of Artemis
16 Brazil river
17 Burning
18 Wise
19 US writer
22 Iowa col. legs seat
23 Bishop's authority
24 "The — yet to be"

DOWN
2 Recipe abbr.
3 Cousin of etc.
4 Not one
5 School activity
6 Berbers of Morocco
7 In Arabia
8 World mock-up
9 Horns
10 One of the Near Islands
11 Run
13 Road marks
14 Voluptuous
20 Luigi's friend

27 Stupefy
29 Capture
32 Place for discards
33 Promenade
34 — Daniels (silent star)
35 Creation of 19A
38 Possessive
39 Shoo!
40 Par less
41 Ocean flyer
42 Diesel
43 Diamond surfaces
44 Twitch
45 Regina's prov.

46 Friends of 35A
49 Level
54 Supernatural
55 Drive
57 Endure
58 Vice squad actions
59 Weblike membrane
60 Palo —
61 "Norma —"
62 Printing term
33 "I — ship sailing"
34 Power failures
36 Spectator
37 Brewer's need
42 Meet
43 Covers a bet
44 Ranger's pal
45 Underhand
46 Pie —
47 Race track
48 Remainder
49 Four seasons
50 Melody
51 Allowance for waste
52 Roue's look
56 Dine

YOU KNOW WHAT TODAY IS? TODAY IS THE DAY THE SWALLOWS RETURN TO CAPISTRANO...

WHAT IF YOU'RE NOT A SWALLOW?

THEN YOU PROBABLY END UP SOMEWHERE ELSE

NEEDLES ELEV. 550 FT.

THE LUCK, PET BOON AFTER GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

OKAY TO TAKE MY BUS FARE AN' WHATEVER, SWEETHEART?

NO! IT ISN'T!!

THE ONLY GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY HED CHASE AFTER WOULD BE SOME BLONDE

OH, MUTT — I'LL RACE YOU DOWN BONECRACK HILL!

WHOA, JEFF! NOT SO FAST! AREN'T YOU FORGETTING SOMETHING?!

I'M GOING TO FEEL THIS IN THE MORNING!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DYNAD
YALFE
ANDAGE
NEEBOG

Leave your sense of humor home?

EITHER WAY IT'S A JOKE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BULGY CABIN TEACUP LEGACY
Answer: He ended up by marrying the lady mathematician because she was this — CALCULATING

